

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method Method for controlling ~~the~~ a received signal level in a ~~radio communication systems having~~ microwave, time division multiple access (TDMA), ~~of the~~ kind ~~point-to-multi-point~~ point-to-multi-point (PmP), radio communications system, wherein a node receiver includes a fast AGC and a slow AGC, and wherein the slow AGC is updated using peak amplitude information from both outdoor and indoor measurement points associated with the node receiver. ~~characterised in that a local control is activated by a particular AGC (5) in the node receiver and simultaneously a radio control loop (9) is activated from the node (1) to each terminal (2, 3, 4) regulating the transmitted power level.~~

2. (Currently Amended) The control ~~Control~~ method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ~~particular AGC (5) employed in the node receiver of the node (1) is a circuit both fast in re-~~ configuration quickly re-configurable, and accurate, and stable in working phases.

3. (Currently Amended) Control method as claimed in claim 1, wherein ~~an overall AGC is employed in the receiver of the node (1), which comprises the fast AGC (5), having~~ has high accuracy and a fixed gain, and a the slow AGC (8), ~~having~~ has high accuracy and ~~ready~~ stability with respect to the changes in attenuation.

4. (Canceled)

5. (New) The control method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the receiver node activates a radio control loop for each of multiple remote access terminals to control a transmit power level of each remote access terminal.

6. (New) Control method for a signal level in point-to-point-multipoint microwave time division multiple access (TDMA) radio-communication systems, of the type where a radio control loop is activated from a common radio node to regulate the transmitted signal power level of a plurality of remote access terminals, said node including a local control loop comprising an AGC, wherein said local control loop in said node is activated through a fast AGC used as a dynamic buffer to adjust the signal power level input in a demodulator of the node during a fast transient of the signal level and is able to discriminate a single terminal signal, and a slow AGC balancing the changes in gain of the reception chain of the node.

7. (New) The control method as in claim 6, wherein the slow AGC has a dynamic range smaller than the fast AGC and a response time >50 ms.

8. (New) The control method as in claim 6, wherein the operative bandwidths of the slow AGC control loop, the fast AGC control loop and the radio control loop are sufficiently distinct in order to ensure stability of the system.

9. (New) The control method as in claim 6, wherein said radio node comprises an outdoor unit and an indoor unit, wherein the slow AGC is implemented in the indoor unit of the radio node and is updated using the peak amplitude information of the signal received by the node.

10. (New) The control method as in claim 9, wherein said peak amplitude information is obtained by comparing peak information of the signal measured in said outdoor unit with respect to the one measured in the indoor unit.

11. (New) A radio node for use in a radio communication system, comprising:
a radio control loop for regulating a power level of a signal transmitted by each of plural remote access terminals to the radio node;
a demodulator;

a fast AGC for adjusting a signal power level of a signal received from each one of the remote access terminals before input to the demodulator; and

a slow AGC, coupled to the fast AGC, for balancing gain changes in a receiving chain of the radio node for all of the remote access terminals.

12. (New) The radio node as in claim 11, wherein the slow AGC has a dynamic range smaller than the fast AGC and a response time greater than 50 ms.

13. (New) The radio node as in claim 11, wherein bandwidths of the slow AGC, the fast AGC, and the radio control loop are sufficiently distinct in order to ensure stability.

14. (New) The radio node as in claim 11, further comprising:
an outdoor unit and an indoor unit,
wherein the slow AGC is implemented in the indoor unit and is configured to be updated using peak amplitude information of the signal received by the radio node.

15. (New) The radio node as in claim 14, further comprising:
means for obtaining the peak amplitude information by comparing peak amplitude information measured in the outdoor unit with peak amplitude information measured in the indoor unit.

16. (New) The radio node in claim 15, further comprising:
a fixed gain simplifier in the outdoor unit, and
means for obtaining the outdoor peak amplitude information from an output of the fixed gain amplifier.

17. (New) A radio node for use in a radio communication system, comprising:
radio control loop means for regulating a signal power level transmitted from each of plural remote access radio terminals to the radio node, and

a receiver chain including:

demodulator means for demodulating signals received from each remote access terminal;

fast AGC means for adjusting a signal power level of a signal received from each remote access terminal before input to the demodulator means;

slow AGC means for balancing gain changes in the receiver chain based on the signals received from all the remote access terminals.

18. (New) The radio node in claim 17, wherein the slow AGC means has a dynamic range smaller than the fast AGC means and a response time greater than 50 ms.

19. (New) The radio node as in claim 17, wherein bandwidths of the slow AGC, the fast AGC, and the radio control loop are sufficiently distinct in order to ensure stability.

20. (New) The radio node as in claim 17, further comprising:

an outdoor unit and an indoor unit,

wherein the slow AGC is implemented in the indoor unit and is configured to be updated using peak amplitude information of the signal received by the radio node.

21. (New) The radio node as in claim 20, further comprising:

means for obtaining the peak amplitude information by comparing peak amplitude information measured in the outdoor unit with peak amplitude information measured in the indoor unit.

22. (New) The radio node in claim 21, further comprising:

a fixed gain simplifier in the outdoor unit, and

means for obtaining the outdoor peak amplitude information from an output of the fixed gain amplifier.